

# Herald Tribune

Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

WEATHER—PARIS: Thursday, cloudy. Temp. 59-65. Friday, sunny. Temp. 61-68. Saturday, sunny. Temp. 63-70. Sunday, sunny. Temp. 65-72. Monday, sunny. Temp. 67-74. Tuesday, sunny. Temp. 69-76. Wednesday, sunny. Temp. 71-78. Thursday, sunny. Temp. 73-80. Friday, sunny. Temp. 75-82. Saturday, sunny. Temp. 77-84. Sunday, sunny. Temp. 79-86. Monday, sunny. Temp. 81-88. Tuesday, sunny. Temp. 83-90. Wednesday, sunny. Temp. 85-92. Thursday, sunny. Temp. 87-94. Friday, sunny. Temp. 89-96. Saturday, sunny. Temp. 91-98. Sunday, sunny. Temp. 93-100.

JMAL WEATHER—COMICS PAGE.

Austria	12 S.	Lebanon	5.20
Belgium	20 B.F.	Luxembourg	2.50
Denmark	3.50 D.Kr.	Morocco	2.50
France	2.50 F.	Netherlands	1.50
Germany	1.50 D.M.	Nigeria	50 K.
Great Britain	15 P.	Norway	3 N.Kr.
Greece	15 Dr.	Portugal	15 Esc.
India	Rs. 7	Spain	40 Ptas.
Iran	30 Rials	Sweden	4.50 S.Kr.
Italy	400 Lire	Switzerland	1.70 S.Fr.
Israel	1.50 N.I.S.	Turkey	1.00 Liras
Japan	100 Yen	U.S. Military	50.25
Korea	100 Wons	Yugoslavia	15 D.

413

PARIS, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 1, 1977

Established 1887

## S. and Russia Postpone SALT II Talks in Vienna

By Murray Marder

WASHINGTON, Aug. 31 (UPI)—The United States and the Soviet Union agreed today to postpone the scheduled Strategic Arms Limitation Talks (SALT II) in Vienna until next week.

## to Saudis Jets Urged Pentagon Fighter Proposal Israeli Protest

BERNARD WEINRAUB  
WASHINGTON, Aug. 31 (UPI)—The Pentagon has quietly urged Saudi Arabia to accept a proposal to sell it 100 F-15 fighter jets, according to government sources.

The Pentagon's proposal, which was made known to Saudi officials last week, is part of a larger effort to strengthen U.S. ties with the kingdom. The jets are part of a \$1.5-billion package that also includes the sale of 100 F-16 fighters and 100 F-4 Phantom II fighters.

Israeli officials are also reportedly considering the sale of 100 F-15 fighters to Saudi Arabia. The sale is part of a larger effort to strengthen U.S. ties with the kingdom. The jets are part of a \$1.5-billion package that also includes the sale of 100 F-16 fighters and 100 F-4 Phantom II fighters.

## Zurich Facsimile Edition Is Begun by IHT Today

PARIS, Aug. 31 (IHT)—With tomorrow's edition, the International Herald Tribune begins simultaneous facsimile production in Zurich.

Almost 60,000 copies of the newspaper will be printed by the GDE company's printing plant in Zurich and will be distributed in Switzerland, Italy, Portugal, Germany, Austria, Eastern Europe, Russia, the Middle East, Africa and Asia. The facsimile operation is designed to improve and speed distribution.

In March, 1974, the IHT began its first facsimile operation at the Kling-Hutchings printing plant in Uxbridge, near London. The copies printed there are distributed throughout the United Kingdom, Scandinavia and the Benelux countries.

Under the facsimile operation, pages composed in the Paris office of the IHT are converted to electronic signals in a transmitting unit and reassembled into full pages in a receiving unit in the Zurich and Uxbridge offices.

## Abuse of Dissidents Alleged

## Psychiatric Congress Debates Moves to Condemn Russians

HONOLULU, Aug. 31 (UPI)—The World Psychiatric Congress is turning into a debate over the alleged use of psychiatry by the Soviet Union to control political dissidents.

The congress scheduled votes for late today on three resolutions condemning the Soviet methods and establishing an investigative committee to study the use of psychiatry by the Soviet Union.

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## Smith Nears Decisive Victory At Polls Over Rhodesia Right

From Wire Dispatches

SALISBURY, Aug. 31.—Prime Minister Ian Smith headed for a sweeping election victory today, eliminating a right-wing challenge to his plan for majority rule and strengthening his hand against a joint British-U.S. settlement plan which he described during the election campaign as "suicide" by the territory's 288,000 whites.

Despite a low total vote, resulting in part by the absence of thousands of men fighting in the guerrilla war, Mr. Smith's ruling Rhodesian Front was expected to come close to a clean sweep of the 50 seats at stake today in the 66-seat assembly.

The election came on the eve of the visit here of British Foreign Secretary David Owen and Andrew Young, U.S. ambassador to the United Nations, who will visit the Rhodesian capital on the final leg of their tour to try to promote the British-U.S. plan.

Mr. Smith has already said that he would reject the plan as it stands and proceed after the votes are in to implement his own formula for an "internal settlement, excluding the externally based nationalists who claim control of the guerrillas fighting the Smith regime.

One Trouble Spot  
Rhodesian Front officials said only one of the existing 50 white constituencies was causing serious worry. This was Salisbury city, where they said a liberal independent had a chance of winning.

The officials said other constituencies, where the right-wing Rhodesian Action party had appeared to have good chances, now looked safe for the Rhodesian Front.

The leader of the liberal National Unifying Front, Allan Savory, said he expected the Rhodesian Front to win all 50 white seats.

In Rhodesia's last general elections, in July, 1974, the Rhodesian



Prime Minister Ian Smith voting yesterday.

Front took all 50 white seats in the 66-seat Legislative Assembly (parliament). The remaining 16 seats are reserved for black Rhodesians, but only eight of them are elected. Tribal groups select the remaining eight.

Rhodesia allows blacks to vote if they have the "necessary qualifications," which the govern-

ment defines as jobs, an income, education and land. There are only about 10,000 black voters, compared to the 90,000 whites who were eligible to vote today.

Soldiers in camouflage fatigues and farmers clutching rifles were among voters who lined up at polling stations across the nation in the 12-hour voting period.

During the election campaign Mr. Smith declared he would never accept one-man, one-vote as a basis for electing a future government of Rhodesia, where 6 million blacks outnumber whites by 20-to-1.

He also dismissed any suggestion that the white-ruled security forces be dismantled to make way for the guerrilla armies that have been fighting for five years for majority rule.

If the U.S.-British initiative dies, as seems inevitable here, Mr. Smith has promised to set up a broad-based, multi-racial government with nationalist leaders living in Rhodesia who are prepared to renounce guerrilla warfare.

This government would then draw up a constitution on majority rule which would be put to the existing predominantly white electorate for approval. Then it would go before the legislative Assembly.

For such major constitutional change, the Rhodesian Front requires a two-thirds majority in the 66-seat house. It lost this margin when 12 members defected over legislation ending much racial discrimination in Rhodesia. The 12 formed the Rhodesian Action party, today's apparent big loser, which has campaigned on a platform of continued white supremacy and ruthless prosecution of the guerrilla war.

Owen, Young in Kenya  
NAIROBI, Aug. 31 (UPI)—Mr. Owen and Mr. Young today awaited the outcome of the Rhodesian election. They met Vice President Daniel Arap Moi, who told them Nairobi was anxious (Continued on Page 2, Col. 7)

## Black's Jail Death Stirs S. Africa

## 4 Policemen Were Freed in Trial That Left Many Doubts

By John F. Burns

DURBAN, South Africa, Aug. 31 (UPI)—Until the security police came for him on March 18 last year, Joseph Mduli was a minor player in the South African racial drama. A semi-educated black, long in trouble over suspected activities on behalf of the African National Congress, he made his living hawking clothes in a black town outside this coastal city.

His anonymity ended with his death. Some time in the 24 hours after his arrest, while in police custody, the 50-year-old hawker suffered extensive injuries, followed by what government pathologists described in court as "an application of force" to his neck, instantly fatal. By their own account, only the police had access to him.

His family, friends and fellow black nationalists generally concluded that the police had killed him while torturing him for information. These suspicions took on the proportions of a national scandal after two supreme court judges, in separate rulings, dismissed police claims that he died after falling over a chair.

By local precedents, the case might well have festered on the rock of public indifference. Sensitivities to the death of black political detainees have been blunted by more than 40 such deaths in the 15 years since the country's controversial security laws came into force, freeing the police from complicating legal restraints. In the last 17 months, 16 detainee deaths were reported.

Police Explanation  
The security police, powerful and pervasive, indignantly deny wrongdoing. In most cases, they have attributed the deaths to suicide, saying that the victims leaped from windows or hanged themselves. Others are said to have died by slipping in the shower, falling down stairs or choking on food.

Without conclusive evidence to the contrary, whites have generally accepted the police accounts. But the Mduli case, with pathological and circumstantial evidence indicating foul play, has troubled consciences.

Initially, Justice Minister James Kruger dismissed allegations that Mr. Mduli had been murdered, saying that they had been "made up to put South Africa in a bad light." But the clamor grew, and on June 10, almost three months after the death, he announced that four of Mr. Mduli's interrogators would be charged with culpable homicide.

Never before had members of the Special Branch, as it is officially known, been charged in the death of a prisoner. To blacks, and to many whites opposed to apartheid, the trial became a test of justice itself.

The hearing began on Oct. 25, and lasted four days. In the dock were two white officers, Capt. David van Zyl and Lt. Andrew Taylor, and two blacks, Sgt. Mandakayise Makhanya and Constable Zamboni Ngobese. Throughout, the court was packed with their colleagues, mostly in plainclothes. Eleven policemen testified for the defense.

As the case unfolded, it became evident that the court would be asked to choose between the pathologists' testimony and that given by the police. With no independent witnesses to the death, the judge, president of Natal, Justice Werrille James, sitting without a jury, declined to choose, and ordered a reluctant acquittal.

The court was told that Capt. van Zyl, a veteran of more than 30 years in the security police, led a detail that arrived at Mr. Mduli's home shortly after 10 p.m. on the night before his death. Mr. Mduli was taken to security police headquarters.

According to the police account, he spent the hours until his death in a sparsely furnished interrogation office on the sixth floor. The barred window opens onto a fire escape—a point that was subsequently featured in the testimony.

As the police told it, Mr. Mduli was informed on arrival at headquarters that he was to be charged under the Terrorism Act with recruiting young blacks (Continued on Page 2, Col. 4)

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## Israel to Allow Unesco Into Occupied Areas

JERUSALEM, Aug. 31 (AP)—Israel has agreed to allow a major UN organization to send a fact-finding mission to Arab territories under Israeli occupation to investigate cultural freedom, the Foreign Ministry said today.

The reversal of Israeli policy virtually ends a three-year dispute with the UN Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization. At one point the move prompted the United States to cut off its annual dues and turned many leading artists and cultural figures against Unesco.

The UN body has criticized Israel for archaeological excavations in Jerusalem and for its education policy in the occupied areas, and has asked to send delegations to study these issues. No specific missions were immediately planned, however.

Until now Israel has refused

entry to such missions because Unesco had already passed resolutions condemning the Israeli activities to be investigated. Israel said the missions would only serve to promote Arab propaganda.

Reserves Veto Might  
A Foreign Ministry official said Israel now agreed in principle to the studies as long as all delegation members were from countries having diplomatic relations with Israel or were chosen as experts in the field under study. It reserved a right of veto over individual delegates.

The decision could clear the way to a further relaxation of restrictions against other UN bodies, like the World Health Organization and the International Labor Organization, the official said.

The break came in 1974 when Unesco reorganized its programs

under the authority of regional groups and excluded Israel from all its regions.

The U.S. suspension of its dues effectively cut off one-quarter of Unesco's budget and caused a severe financial crisis for the organization. The United States paid \$43 million in back dues on July 1.

Last year Unesco amended its procedural rules allowing Israel to join the European region and restoring it to full membership. But Israel still stalled on Unesco's requests to send delegations to the occupied areas.

Admitting that the decision was a "change of attitude," the Foreign Ministry official said it was part of a general review of policies by the three-month-old Likud government under Prime Minister Menachem Begin.

much devoted to the democratic principle, so wherever there are free elections and democratic freedoms, I am closer to them than to those who haven't got those freedoms.

Sri Lanka, formerly Ceylon, is one of the few functioning democracies in the underdeveloped world.

## Sri Lanka Leader Promises to Be 'Genuinely Nonaligned'

By William Borders

COLOMBO, Sri Lanka, Aug. 31 (UPI)—The new Prime Minister of Sri Lanka said yesterday that his government would pursue a more "genuinely non-aligned" foreign policy than that of the previous government.

Implicitly promising to be less hostile to the United States and other Western countries, Prime Minister J.R. Jayewardene said that his predecessor, Sirimavo Bandaranaike, had been "leaning more to some states than to others."

"I think I am more non-aligned than she is," he said in an interview. "To me, both sides are equal. I would like to be friendly with all countries."

Mr. Jayewardene, who unseated Mrs. Bandaranaike last month in national elections, said that he would "not like to mention" which countries he thought the former government had leaned toward, but he added, "I am very

much devoted to the democratic principle, so wherever there are free elections and democratic freedoms, I am closer to them than to those who haven't got those freedoms."

Sri Lanka, formerly Ceylon, is one of the few functioning democracies in the underdeveloped world.

Mr. Jayewardene, 70, a lawyer who wears the traditional white cotton shirt and wraparound sarong, was interviewed at his office in a stately colonial building overlooking a lush, graceful garden still dominated by a huge statue of a sternly brooding Queen Victoria.

Like India  
A Buddhist, like two-thirds of his countrymen, the new Prime Minister, whose name is pronounced jai-uh-wahr-dub-nuh, is sortspoken.

In talking yesterday about "genuine" nonalignment, Mr. Jayewardene echoed the sentiment recently expressed in India, where Prime Minister Morarji Desai has repeatedly indicated that his practice of non-alignment will be less pro-Soviet than was Prime Minister Indira Gandhi's.



J.R. Jayewardene

## Pacific Nations Sea Zones

MORESBY, Papua New Aug. 31 (AP)—The 10 South Pacific Forum, in Australia and New Zealand yesterday and the end of March, 1978, will estimate the extent of economic zones will be approximately three square miles of the south Ocean. Japan and Taiwan, fishing fleets work in the area, are expected to be the most severely affected decision.

Forum, holding its eighth meeting here this week, members to pass legislation the new economic zone, the end of March, 1978, will estimate the extent of economic zones will be approximately three square miles of the south Ocean. Japan and Taiwan, fishing fleets work in the area, are expected to be the most severely affected decision.

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## Somalia's Requests for Arms Ignored in Paris, Washington

By Jim Hoagland

PARIS, Aug. 31 (UPI)—Disturbed by the advance of Somali forces deep into Ethiopia's Ogaden Desert region, the United States and France are refusing urgent pleas from Somalis for immediate weapons deliveries for the expanding Somali Army.

While Paris and Washington want to act on earlier pledges to end Somalia's dependence on Soviet arms, the two capitals have suspended plans to help Somalia militarily as long as regular Somali forces play a role in the fighting.

U.S. and French enthusiasm

for helping Somalia cooled rapidly this month as Somali forces drove into the Ogaden and moved into positions threatening Djibouti, the small Red Sea state that became independent from French colonial rule in June, according to diplomatic sources.

Somalia denies that its troops are deployed with the Western Somali Liberation Front forces that claim to have occupied 90 per cent of the Ogaden since this month. But Western sources say that there is conclusive evidence that Somalia is providing regular (Continued on Page 2, Col. 1)



## News Analysis

## Teng Now Key Peking Policymaker

By Fox Butterfield

PEKING, Aug. 31 (NYT).—Teng Hsiao-ping, the pragmatic deputy premier who was rehabilitated only last month, has emerged as China's guiding force from the recently concluded 11th congress of the Chinese Communist party, analysts who have been examining the results of the meeting now believe.

But Hua Kuo-feng, the 56-year-old party chairman, is still being carefully accorded the honor due his position and it seems that he is intended to serve as China's leader for the coming decades.

"This is a Teng administration," an analyst remarked. "But it almost looks as if the Chinese have struck a bargain. Teng with his experience will put the country back in shape after the years of waste since the Cultural Revolution, then Hua can take over later."

## Post-Mao Haste

Mr. Hua and Mr. Teng, along with Yeh Chien-ying, the 78-year-old defense minister, are now the three top figures in the Chinese party hierarchy and have been singled out for special treatment in the status-conscious Chi-



Teng Hsiao-ping

nese press as a kind of ruling triumvirate. Mr. Yeh and Mr. Teng are deputy chairmen of the party.

The analysts base their reasoning about Mr. Teng's predominance both on the composition of

the newly elected Politburo, which is heavily made up of men close to him, and on the speed with which Peking now seems to be moving away from many of the basic policies laid down by the late Mao Tse-tung.

Mr. Teng has long been known for his direct, flexible and problem-oriented approach to administration. Mr. Hua, by contrast, seems more cautious, less self-confident, although ready to gravitate quickly to the center of the action.

Moreover, most of the new directions Peking is now taking—the stress on profits and production in industry, the return to a more conventional educational system, the upgrading of the role of science and technology—were pressed in government documents prepared by Mr. Teng in 1975 before he was ousted as an alleged rightist. At the time these materials were labeled "poisonous weeds," but they now seem to have become the basis of Peking's policy.

## Power Sharing Is Sought

Exactly how power is shared among China's top leaders, of course, remains largely speculative, with little substantive evidence to go on. Politics inside Chung Nan Hai, the carefully guarded, red-walled compound in Peking where China's leaders live and work, is as secret as when the area was used as part of the Ming dynasty court.

The party congress, which ended on Aug. 18, did offer one clue. Mr. Yeh, who is regarded as something of an elder statesman, a man whose long revolutionary experience puts him in the vanguard of Mao and the late Chou En lai, told the delegates that "Chairman Hua can certainly lead our party, our army and the people of all nationalities triumphantly into the 21st century."

Mr. Yeh himself is in frail health and appears in public only sporadically. Whatever the real situation, Mr. Teng seems to be the man to whom most of the Chinese now look for leadership, much as they once did to Mr. Chou.

## Hundred Million Bagger

When an American visitor suggested to a Foreign Ministry official here that some Chinese were probably pleased to see Mr. Teng restored to power last month, he replied, "no, millions, hundreds of millions of Chinese were happy. They love Teng Hsiao-ping."

The official noted that the 73-year-old Mr. Teng had served as an army guerrilla and then administrator with Mao and Chou, providing continuity with the Communist past.

But perhaps even more important, Mr. Teng's well-known penchant for speaking his mind on China's problems and his pragmatism seem to fit the country's current mood. After a decade of bitter factional conflict and stagnation in the standard of living, education, science and the arts, many Chinese want a man who can take charge without worrying about ideological niceties.

Mr. Teng's most famous remark, for which he was bitterly assailed by the so-called radical faction, was made during the serious economic troubles that followed Mao's Great Leap Forward campaign in the late 1950s. Mr. Teng, arguing that China should take every possible step to increase rice production, said: "It doesn't matter whether a cat is black or white. As long as it catches mice it is a good cat."

## Note of Realism

His closing report to the 11th party congress last week seemed to echo this realism. Short and direct, the speech made the point that the party must "revive" the "practice of seeking truth from facts."

"The minimum requirement for a Communist is to be an honest person," Mr. Teng said. "There must be less empty talk and more hard work."

It is this approach that seems to underlie many of the rapid changes that China is now undergoing. This week, for example, the party newspaper, People's Daily, warned in an editorial that factories must start to operate at a profit and coined the slogan: "It is honorable to make a profit; it is shameful to be in debt." A year ago, that would have been labeled capitalism.

If, as seems likely, Mr. Teng is China's functioning chief administrator, he may be named premier by the National People's Congress, which is scheduled to meet sometime this fall, perhaps as early as September. The other most likely candidate is Li Hsien-nian, also a deputy premier and deputy party chairman, who had been acting as premier before Mr. Teng's rehabilitation.

## Sick Beirut Hijacker

## Is Freed by Kuwait

KUWAIT, Aug. 31 (UPI).—Kuwait has freed "for humanitarian reasons" a 29-year-old Lebanese man crippled, Nasser Mohammed Abu Khalid, who hijacked a jetliner in June to pay his medical bills. Officials said today.

They said the release followed an appeal by the hijacker's mother, who was awarded an undisclosed amount of money to help the freed hijacker's cover medical expenses. Khalid boarded a Middle East Airways jet in his wheelchair on June 5, forced the pilot to fly to Kuwait and demanded \$15 million in ransom to help pay his medical bills. He was finally overpowered by fellow passengers and arrested.



PAINTING THE SHOW—In Frankfurt, as in many cities in West Germany, artists are giving walls some color. In background is Frankfurt's newest skyscraper.

## France Warns Spain Premier Of Farming Issue in EEC Bid

PARIS, Aug. 31 (UPI).—French leaders warned Spanish Premier Adolfo Suarez today that they will allow Spain to join the European Economic Community only if it will not mean "sacrificing" French agriculture.

French President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing and Prime Minister Raymond Barre assured Mr. Suarez they want Spain to become a member of the EEC—but largely on French terms.

In a statement following a luncheon at the Elysée Palace with Mr. Suarez, Mr. Giscard d'Estaing agreed with Spain's application since it came from "a neighboring, Latin, democratic and friendly country."

But the President, mindful of the strong hostility of French farmers to Spanish agricultural competition, warned in his statement that "France is determined not to sacrifice its large, productive Mediterranean agriculture" if Spain enters the Common Market.

Mr. Giscard d'Estaing said that producers of Mediterranean food products must have special safeguards and Spain's admission must come in stages, conditions France has already laid down for a pending bid for membership from Greece.

The French coolness to the Spanish and Greek bids stems from a drawn-out internal problem: overproduction of southern French fruit, wine and vegetables which compete with similar but cheaper European imports from Spain and Greece.

All French political parties are currently trying to placate the influential farming bloc so as to win farming ballots in the March legislative elections next year.

A Spanish diplomat remarked in private that the French attitude openly contradicted French official statements that the EEC was too heavily influenced by northern industrial nations and should be balanced out by the addition of southern, or Latin, nations.

Mr. Suarez, in a brief Spanish Embassy news conference, said Mr. Giscard d'Estaing was in favor of Spain's application. "There is no reason to doubt

that with serious negotiations," Mr. Suarez said, "the problems confronting us will be resolved."

He said, "Spain is in Europe, it wants to join Europe, and it certainly has its place in the formation of Europe."

The Premier, who arrived here from The Hague and Copenhagen, left today for Rome to complete his exploratory European tour.

## Spain Approves Basque Marches In 2 North Cities

MADRID, Aug. 31 (UPI).—Basque nationalists have won government approval to hold mass marches this weekend in the northern cities of Bilbao and San Sebastian.

However, the provincial government in San Sebastian, site of disturbances in recent weeks, said last night that permission would be withdrawn if disorders erupt.

The marches are being organized by militant Basque groups. The objective is to press for a total amnesty return of all exiles, legislation for all political parties and autonomy for the Basque region.

## Police Accused of Assault

MADRID, Aug. 31 (UPI).—Interior Minister Rodolfo Martin Villa yesterday tried to calm a scandal stemming from alleged police brutality against a Socialist member of parliament.

Mr. Martin Villa conferred with top officers of the Cortes (parliament) as various leftist politicians and a Madrid newspaper called for his resignation or removal.

The interior minister said that "until investigations are conclusive I cannot give validity to any of the versions about the incident Saturday in Santander."

But Mr. Martin Villa, a former Falangist, said his chief of the national security administration would fly to Santander to investigate and that sanctions would be taken if police wrongdoing were discovered.

The Socialist deputy, Jaime Blanco, 33, charged that police punched him and clubbed him, and called him "deputy of the fairs."

## Conservative Leader Confident

## Mrs. Thatcher to Visit U.S. As 'Next Government' of U.K.

By Bernard D. Nossiter

LONDON, Aug. 31 (UPI).—Imminent for the election she expects will make her Britain's first woman prime minister, Margaret Thatcher goes to the United States next Tuesday for a visit with President Carter and other officials.

"In the next government," she coolly observed the other day. "I think I should meet your Cabinet."

Her 2 1/2 years as Conservative party leader have only increased Mrs. Thatcher's confidence and self-assurance, qualities with which she was already well endowed.

She has quickly learned that the night is not awesome. "You go about and talk to other world leaders," she told an interviewer last spring, "and you realize that they have no more magic answers than you have."

## Backs Self-Reliance

She has seen and learned nothing to shake her conviction that the good life, the moral life, consists of a minimum of state intervention in the economy and a maximum of self-reliance and private enterprise. "It's the 'figer, the risk-taking, the energy, the innovation that I admire in America,'" said Mrs. Thatcher, who has earned the title here of "Iron Butterfly."

She knows that if there were a vote today, a Labor government struggling with high inflation, high unemployment and sluggish output would almost surely be driven from office. But she also knows she is a long step from 10 Downing Street, because Prime Minister James Callaghan will delay an election as long as possible, counting on a reactionary tax cut to revive British fortunes.

"I can't fight the laws of arithmetic," Mrs. Thatcher said sharply when asked how long she expected to be kept from office. She means that 13 Liberal members of Parliament, even more frightened of a vote than Labor, must be counted in Mr. Callaghan's ranks, and they keep him in power. Somehow, she hopes the Liberals will break loose. "Somehow we hope that '10 p.m. men and true' from Mr. Callaghan's right wing will defect."

She tells her Conservatives in Parliament, "I believe in the law of the unexpected, Margaret Thatcher's law of the unexpected in politics." Somewhere, she is convinced, the government will stumble and she will have her chance well before the 1979 deadline when Mr. Callaghan must go to the country.

## No Change in Image

As Tory leader, she has resisted media advice to soften her image of the immediately grounded, 51-year-old suburban mother with her sensible shoes firmly planted on the right. She has made no concessions to conciliate moderate leaders in her own party. Edward Heath, whom she ousted as leader, and his principal deputy, Peter Walker, are still on the back benches and not in her shadow cabinet.

She probably knows better than the media that elections turn on the government's performance and not the opposition's style. Her stance, moreover, arouses enthusiasm among Conservative party workers, a decided plus in any national contest.

The Labor party has tried to turn Mrs. Thatcher into an electoral asset of their own, painting her as a scarecrow to frighten trade unions and workers.

She is amused by this. "Well, the idea of me as a bogey is really absolutely absurd," she told an interviewer. "When they try to set me up as that I really think that I must be pretty successful."

The parliamentary gallery birds would give her leadership mixed marks. Mrs. Thatcher has turned up the party machine to a fighting pitch. On the other hand, she has generally come out second to Mr. Callaghan in their twice-weekly tiffs at question time. This peculiar ritual has no sub-

stantive importance, but the morale of back-benchers rises and falls with the performance of their leaders. Finally, some critics fault her for not embracing the Liberals before Mr. Callaghan did.

## Busy 10 Days

Mrs. Thatcher will spend a crowded 10 days in New York, Houston and Washington. Apart from the President, she is scheduled to see Cabinet members Cyrus Vance, James Schlesinger, Michael Blumenthal, Bert Lance and Harold Brown, and the U.S. ambassador to the United Nations, Andrew Young.

She will meet with editors of virtually the entire East Coast media establishment—the Wall Street Journal, NBC, Time, The New York Times and The Washington Post. She will see banking's top brass, including chair-



Margaret Thatcher

man David Rockefeller of Chase Manhattan and Arthur Burns of the Federal Reserve Board. She will visit an oil rig in the Gulf of Mexico, dine with Henry Kissinger and call on George Meany.

## U.K. Assistant Air Controllers Warn They May Strike Again

LONDON, Aug. 31 (UPI).—The British air traffic control assistants' union voted today to call another strike if aviation authorities go ahead with threatened suspension of two other major unions held talks that could end a crippling clock strike and plunge the nation into a two-day blackout.

"If the Civil Aviation Authority goes ahead with suspensions of the British public will be faced for the indefinite future with a severely air strike system," said Ken Thomas, chief of the union representing the air control assistants, the Civil and Public Services Association.

"That would be a tragedy for a country trying to climb out of a recession," he said. Meanwhile, union officials for 4,000 London dock workers met with employers and the Port Labor Executive Committee to draw up plans to end a week-long strike over pay that has left 19 ships idle and tens of thousands of tons of cargo unloaded at three London piers.

## Blackout Threatened

Power station workers, meanwhile, organized a strike for Sept. 6-7 that would block out much of the country for 48 hours.

The union organizing committee said workers at 31 power stations already had agreed to support the strike, and 10 stations still were voting.

Mr. Thomas said the air traffic control assistants were in "tough talks" with Trade Union Congress chief Len Murray, who offered to mediate the dispute. "We are anxious to resolve this dispute rather than learn the ways of industrial confrontation," Mr. Thomas said.

## Smith Near Clear Victory

The dispute began more than

(Continued from Page 1)

to see the quick establishment of black majority rule in Rhodesia. They received a "sympathetic and understanding" hearing from the Kenyans, according to officials.

## U.S. Is Hopeful

WASHINGTON, Aug. 31 (UPI).—The United States is determined to make an effort to solve the Rhodesian problem and does not believe there has been a "flat rejection" at this point by any of the parties involved, according to White House press spokesman Jody Powell.

He made the statement in response to a question on what the United States would do if the U.S.-British peace plan was rejected. He also said the situation in Rhodesia "is growing progressively worse and threatens to become even more worse. And we are doing the best we can to try to halt that deterioration and bring about an end to the bloodshed and a peaceful transition."

## Nonsmokers' Choice

LONDON, Aug. 31 (AP).—The National Society of Nonsmokers is organizing a nationwide "Don't Smoke" Day on Feb. 6—Ash Wednesday.

## Police Version of S. African Black's Death Leaves Doubts

(Continued from Page 1)

The sequence was described in almost identical words by each policeman who testified. But the three government pathologists testifying insisted that these accounts could not explain the extent and gravity of Mr. Mdululi's injuries, particularly wounds to his neck.

Dr. Barand van Straaten, who performed the autopsy, said that Mr. Mdululi had suffered abrasions to both cheeks, an elbow, a thigh, both shins, both ankles and a foot. He also had serious bruising of the abdomen and left lower rib cage, where three ribs were broken.

The most serious injuries were to the head and neck. The pathologist said that he had found "extensive deep bruising at three points on the left side of the skull, with hemorrhaging in the brain." The fatal injuries, on the neck, included large bruises in the area of the Adam's apple and further back, below the angle of his jaw on the right side, the bones in the thyroid cartilage were fractured, he said.

The pathologist said that his initial conclusion was that Mr. Mdululi had died from "manual strangulation." Asked if the neck injuries could have resulted from a fall onto a chair, he replied: "I think they were too diffuse in nature. In other words,

they were too spread out to account for by one single fall."

The policemen testified that Mr. Mdululi died at about 9:30 p.m., but Dr. van Straaten told the court that when he began his examination, less than three hours later, the body was in a state of rigor mortis. He estimated that rigor mortis normally takes about 12 hours to set in.

The pathologist was unable to be specific, because he did not take the body temperature.

The omission proved crucial. Because the time of death could not be fixed, the judge ruled that it could not be attributed definitely to the accused, who were said to have been away from the interrogation room at the time of Mr. Mdululi's collapse. While finding the four not guilty, the judge made it clear that he rejected their version of events.

The judge said that the police did not account satisfactorily for all the injuries, particularly the fatal blows to his neck. "If the matter were to be fully investigated, the story that Mdululi fell over a chair may at least be open to very considerable doubt," he said.

"I need hardly say that the problem of how Mdululi met his death is one that should be solved, and that it is one of great importance."

For months, nothing happened.

Then, on July 15, another judge of the Natal revived the controversy with his ruling in a trial at Johannesburg, the Natal capital. Convicting nine of 10 blacks accused of terrorist activities, he indicated that he shared his colleague's view of the death of Mr. Mdululi, who had been named by the police as an accomplice of the 10.

Citing the detainees' injuries, the judge said that "not more than a small percentage of them could have been caused accidentally, and the most probable explanation is that all or most of them were inflicted by the security police." He added: "We do not think the evidence excludes the possibility that the police assaulted Mdululi in the course of interrogation, but we cannot make a positive finding in that regard."

Accepting that prosecution is now impossible, Lydia Mdululi, the victim's 49-year-old widow, is demanding \$44,500 in damages. With the rulings of the two judges, many legal experts think she will win, an unprecedented event in South African courts.

In the meantime, her lawyer, Mungidi Mxenge, who served time as a political prisoner with Mdululi in 1967 and who later employed him as a messenger, has

vowed to pursue the criminal case. Mr. Mxenge was arrested and detained for 103 days, without interrogation, after starting an investigation of the death.

Attorney Embittered Last week, the 42-year-old lawyer spoke bitterly about the case. "The significance of this case is that it proves beyond doubt that South Africa is a police state, through and through," he said. "You have a situation in which everybody knows the truth, that the man was killed by the police, but nobody does anything about it."

"You know, if ever there was a case to prove the absolute power of the security branch, this is it," he said, shaking his head. "This demonstrates that they are literally running the show."

The lawyer has strong support from several leading newspapers, including the Rand Daily Mail of Johannesburg, which has been demanding further investigation. But Cecil Rees, attorney general of Natal, indicates he will not revive the case unless new evidence is forthcoming.

"I have to prove beyond a reasonable doubt that a particular person or persons caused his death," he said, "and I have found that I do not have a prima facie case."

## Somalia's Requests for Arms Ignored in Paris, Washington

(Continued from Page 1)

infantry units as well as air and armor support for the drive, which appears to have crested after Somali forces failed last week to take the Ethiopian town of Dire Dawa.

Intelligence reports reaching here now are concentrating on the possibility of a major Ethiopian counteroffensive directly into Somalia if efforts by the Soviet Union to arrange a truce fail. Somali President Mohammed Siad Barre is in the Soviet Union on an invitation from the Kremlin, following a high-level Ethiopian delegation visit to Moscow last week.

The Russians are directing an important airlift of war material to Ethiopia's revolutionary junta, but French sources report that Moscow is using East European weapons and aircraft to carry out much of the resupply effort.

## Proxy Suppliers

A Bulgarian transport aircraft that was forced down in the Sudan three weeks ago was filled with arms and ammunition, picked up in Libya and intended for Ethiopia. According to one report here, Czechoslovakia and East Germany reportedly have been the most active Soviet satellites helping Ethiopia.

Diplomats here are studying the increasing use of proxies in the Ethiopian-Somali struggle for signs of fundamental changes in strategy along the Red Sea coastline.

The Soviet Union clearly is trying to maintain leverage with Somalia despite its new ties to Ethiopia, French and U.S. sources say. In Washington, U.S. officials say that the Russians have pulled out advisers stationed with Somali combat units, but that they continue to maintain a large military presence.

After an initial rapid rush to cash in on Saudi Arabia's perception that the Somalis could be pulled out of the Soviet orbit as totally as Egypt was after the 1972 ouster of Russian advisers, the Carter administration now appears to have reverted to the kind of low-key encourage-

ment of regional allies that it employed in the invasion of Zaire's Shaba Province last spring.

France appears to be demonstrating the most pronounced reassessment by distancing itself from Somalia and not immediately heeding Saudi Arabia's call for immediate Western action in Somalia.

## France Shifts Again

After a long history of favoring pro-Ethiopian political leaders in Djibouti, France switched to closer cooperation with ethnic Somali tribes just before Djibouti achieved independence. With Ethiopia's army in shambles and Somalia pleading to help Djibouti become independent, France evidently was counting on the Somalis as a force for stability in the Horn of Africa.

The Somali drive into the Ogaden and the attempts to take the main towns on the rail-line leading into Djibouti appear to have changed that perception.

President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing's government is faced with a strong challenge from leftist parties next March in parliamentary elections and is seeking to avoid entanglement abroad. As a result of the open war in the Ogaden, France is trying now to compress into a few months the training and equipping of a 2,700-man local army for Djibouti.

The buildup originally was due to take a year, but the French apparently want to get their troops and trainers out of the volatile area as quickly as possible.

Arab diplomats also speculate that France no longer favors direct support for Somalia but now wants to strike a deal with the Soviet Union to reduce the flow of arms both to Ethiopia and Somalia.

U.S. and French officials also were stunned by the shopping lists that the Somalis gave them after the State Department said in July that the United States and its allies were agreed "in principle" to providing Somalia with defensive arms.



## Mobilizing Support

# red Officers Get Briefing Canal From Gen. Brown

By George C. Wilson

WASHINGTON, Aug. 31 (WP).—A group of 75 retired generals, called the "Old Guard," met today to explain his reasons for supporting the proposed Panama Canal treaties.



George Brown

Pentagon spokesman Thomas Ross confirmed yesterday that Gen. Brown held the meeting at the National War College on Monday. But said neither President Carter nor Defense Secretary Harold Brown had ordered Gen. Brown to do so.

Mr. Carter is mobilizing his administration to fend off attacks on the proposed treaties, which would turn the canal over to Panama by 2000.

While leading the political offensive, Mr. Carter has enlisted a wide range of present and former government officials to help him win what the White House concedes is an uphill fight.

Mail coming into the White House "is overwhelmingly opposed" to the treaties, presidential spokesman Jody Powell said.

Dean Rusk, secretary of state during the Kennedy and Johnson administrations, was among a group of influential citizens and governors invited to the White House yesterday to hear Gen. Brown. Mr. Carter, Deputy Defense Secretary Charles Duncan and Panama treaty negotiators Elsworth Bunker and Sol Linowitz.

Afterward, Mr. Rusk endorsed the treaties and warned that if the Senate rejected them it would be "folly" to reject the possibility that guerrilla warfare might break out in Panama.

The Carter administration's political offensive has been waged through frequent appearances on television talk shows as well as formal briefings.

Pentagon officials said that they had not been able to find a precedent for the chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, the highest-ranking U.S. military officer, calling in retired officers to brief them on a controversial presidential proposal.

The Senate must approve both proposed treaties. The Carter administration has not decided whether to push for a vote this year or next.

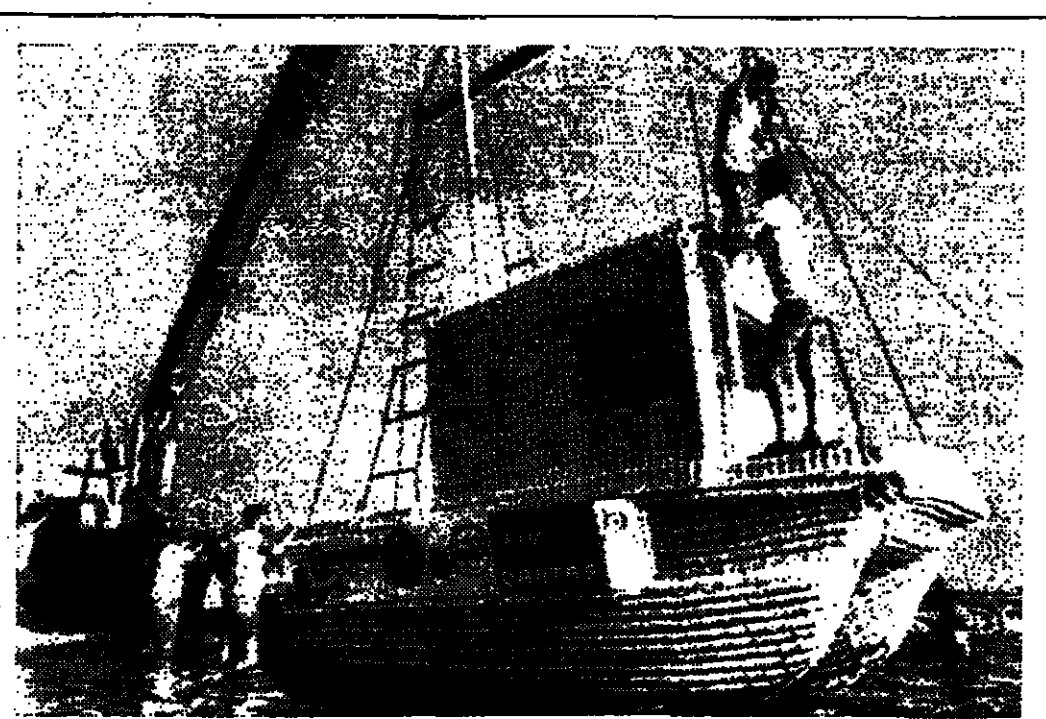
Officers Seen Unconvinced. Retired military officers, if they speak out in opposition to the treaties, would strengthen the assaults that conservative politicians already are making against it.

An admiral said his reading of fellow officers was that Gen. Brown failed to convince them that relinquishing control of the canal would be an acceptable military risk.

The admiral quoted Gen. Brown as asking the retired officers: "Given the situation we were in, what was the alternative?" to turning control of the canal over to Panama.

The admiral said he interpreted that remark to mean that the Joint Chiefs had no choice but to go along with the firm position taken by Mr. Carter.

Pentagon spokesmen said, however, that what the general has been trying to convey in such comments is that, given the rising expectations of the Panamanians, there is no better alternative than to give them control of the canal, with the proviso that the United States can use it.



THE CAN-TIKI, the world's first ocean-going beer-can boat, is dropped into Darwin harbor in Australia's north, in preparation for attempted sail to Singapore, 2,000 miles away. The boat is made of 15,000 empty beer cans. It cost \$90,000 to build.

## Space 'Dialogue' Vs. Earthly Arms Count

# NASA, Air Force Contest a Microwave Band

By Thomas O'Toole

PASADENA, Calif., Aug. 31 (WP).—The Air Force and the National Aeronautics and Space Administration are battling over a portion of the microwave spectrum that NASA says is the key to contacting extraterrestrial intelligence.

The Air Force wants to jam it with navigation signals. Most space scientists now say they believe that there are so many stars with planets likely to be able to support life that the odds are good that there is at least one other civilization near enough to earth to detect, to listen to, and possibly engage in a dialogue.

Many of these scientists say they believe that nearby civilizations may be so many millions of years older and more scientifically advanced than earth's that they might hold the secret to our civilization's technological survival.

Old Story. "Stars similar to the sun came into existence 5 billion years before the sun, so if our experience is typical, we may have had intelligent societies on distant planets for thousands or even millions of years," said Robert Edelson, director of the search for extraterrestrial intelligence at NASA's Jet Propulsion Laboratory.

"People look at our society and say that in 100 years it will all be gone, so if it's possible for technological societies to exist for thousands of years we ought to find out how they did it," he said.

The Air Force has not voiced an opinion on that subject, but it has evolved firm plans to orbit 24 satellites in the next eight years that will allow instant, pinpoint positioning of submarines, surface warships, combat aircraft and foot soldiers.

The Pentagon calls these the global positioning satellites, and says 24 are needed to have four over any spot on earth at all times.

The problem is that the Air Force satellites will broadcast in the same microwave frequencies in which space scientists believe aliens would broadcast if they wanted to be heard. These frequencies range across a band of the microwave spectrum scientists call the "waterhole."

Only in that band do hydrogen and oxygen radiate natural radio signals into space. Combined hydrogen and oxygen make water (H<sub>2</sub>O), which is why the band is called the waterhole.

Water Is Key. Scientists assume that no life exists without water, and that aliens advanced enough to broadcast messages would be at least as familiar with the waterhole as we are and would choose it for their frequency for the same reasons we would if we were broadcasting. The waterhole has been described as the "sign language" in which alien civilizations might best conduct a dialogue.

The Air Force picked these frequencies because they are free of radio interference. Space scientists find the same frequencies appealing for the same reason. Signals from aliens reaching earth free of radio noise will be clear.

U.S., Russia Pleased By Joint Rocket Tests. WASHINGTON, Aug. 31 (AP).—Soviet and U.S. scientists said Tuesday that they were delighted with their recently completed joint rocket tests here, which were aimed at comparing the two countries' weather measurements from the upper atmosphere.

"They look very good," said Dr. Morris Kupper of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration, who has been the U.S. part of the two-week test. Dr. Andrei Ivanovsky headed the Soviet group. The U.S. rockets were launched from the NASA base here and the Soviet rockets from a Soviet research ship stationed three miles offshore in the Atlantic Ocean.

But not for too much longer. The Air Force plans to orbit its first global positioning satellite as early as next year and have its network of 24 in place by 1984.

Once the network is in position, it will drown out with its own noise any signals beamed to us from an alien civilization anywhere near its frequencies.

NASA's strategy in fighting the Air Force is to get a program under way this year. If the space agency gets results, it probably would be able to gather public or even world opinion behind a more intense search for life in deep space.

If NASA cannot get a survey

going from earth in the next five years it will have to undertake one from earth orbit at some future date, away from the clutter of increasing satellite noise.

When earth orbit gets too noisy, it will have to move to the far side of the moon. The longer NASA waits, the higher the costs will be.

By then it may be too late. Radio transmissions have been radiating away from the earth at the speed of light ever since Marconi produced the first one. Assuming that aliens have tuners and amplifiers, it is possible that television broadcasts that have been drifting away from the planet for 20 years have been seen out there.

## Carter Eyes Special Youth Corps To Rate Neighbors' Energy Habits

LOS ANGELES, Aug. 31 (AP).—The Carter administration is considering using the nation's youth to keep track of how effectively their neighbors are saving energy, the Los Angeles Times reported today.

The newspaper said that, under the proposed youth energy program, high-school-age volunteers with government checklists would go door-to-door, examining houses from the outside, then telling the occupants their "score." The youths would then ask to go through the inside of the houses to finish the energy-conservation survey.

Greg Schneider, White House projects director, said that the program was aimed at raising awareness and educating the general public on ways that energy can be saved, the Times reported.

The survey would check everything from the inflation of tires on the homeowner's car to the water level in toilet tanks. "It's more a list of tips on how to conserve energy in the home," Mr. Schneider said. "The information is not going to be sent anywhere. The thing that I want to avoid obviously is the implication that an army of little uniformed inspectors are going out and checking people."

Mr. Schneider said that the Boy Scouts have a similar energy conservation program. A field manual for the program was being circulated among educators this week, the newspaper reported. It reportedly includes motives for stirring up the enthusiasm of the volunteers. "There will be a reward of our cultural heritage," the manual tells volunteers. "Be aware that mental and physical health probably will improve if individuals become more self-reliant and less dependent on energy-intensive life-styles."

## Crowding Forces U.S. to Halt Male-Female Prisons in Calif.

By Robert Rawitch

LOS ANGELES, Aug. 31.—Serious overcrowding has forced the U.S. Bureau of Prisons to abandon its policy of maintaining both men and women at two federal prisons in California, the Los Angeles Times has learned.

For several weeks, prison officials have been planning to convert the federal prison on Terminal Island near Los Angeles Harbor to an all-male institution and the three-year-old, campus-style facility at Folsom, near San Francisco, to an all-female prison. Conversion of the two prisons is expected to be completed by Jan. 1.

Prison officials said that the decision should not be interpreted as a discount with integrated programs. At both institutions, the living quarters are separate, and at Terminal Island prisoners are divided by a fence. During the day and until 9 p.m., many men and women work together, eat together, go to school together, and can take part in joint recreational activities. The reason for the change, officials say, is a 25-per-cent increase in the federal prison population in the last two years.

California Rate Higher. In some California institutions, the increase has been greater. In August, 1976, Terminal Island and Folsom had a combined total of 893 male inmates. They now have 1,121. The same institutions two years ago had 193 women, but now have 306, almost a 60-per-cent increase.

During the next four months, the 177 women at Terminal Island who are not paroled will likely be transferred to Folsom, where a new housing unit that will increase the prison's capacity from 230 to 340 is being built.

## Ulster Leaders Are Cool to Offer Made by Carter

BELFAST, Aug. 31 (AP).—President Carter's offer to help create jobs in Northern Ireland if the sectarian conflict there can be ended, which was welcomed by the Irish and British governments, was less warmly received by leading politicians of the Protestant majority in the province.

A White House statement yesterday held out the prospect of increased U.S. investment to help Northern Ireland's chronic unemployment—12.9 percent—and lack of capital. Mr. Carter also expressed support for a form of power-sharing government acceptable to Protestants and Catholics.

Harry West, leader of the official Unionists in the Protestant coalition, said that the peculiar nature of Northern Irish politics made it unlikely that any constitutional settlement could win unanimous support.

William Craig, leader of the Protestant Vanguard party, said extra investment would be welcome, but U.S. industry investors where it thought it would be profitable to do so and not at the behest of the President.

Peter Robinson of the Protestant Democratic Unionists, said: "It looks as though the President is in the hands of the United Irishmen. Majority rule is the only way forward."

Vietnam Plans to Free 'Re-Educated' Officials. BANGKOK, Aug. 31 (AP).—Some members of the old South Vietnamese regime will be released from re-education camps as part of Friday's celebration of the 32d anniversary of Ho Chi Minh's declaration of Vietnamese independence from France, the Vietnam News Agency reported.

The report said that the standing committee of the Vietnamese National Assembly would grant amnesty to "convicts who have done well at re-education camps, reduce prison terms of those who have made sincere efforts to amend their mistakes and continue to consider the release of those who have made real progress at re-education centers." The report did not say how many would benefit from the amnesty.

## In Face of Growing Black Criticism

# Carter Speeds Urban Policy Plans

By Judith Miller

WASHINGTON, Aug. 31 (NYT).—Stung by recent criticism by black leaders and by the looming during the New York City blackout, President Carter has ordered an urgent, high-priority review of federal urban policy.

A cabinet-level task force, slow in starting, has been reorganized and a timetable for new plans imposed, administration sources said yesterday.

"There's been a decision to speed this process—it's been raised to a very high priority," a highly placed administration spokesman said.

White House interest in urban problems has quickened as the impatience of urban leaders has increasingly come into the open. On Monday, 15 black leaders met in New York to launch what they called a "counterattack on the callous neglect of blacks, the poor and America's cities. And last month, Vernon Jordan Jr., head of the Urban League, had a public confrontation with Mr. Carter over urban policies.

Financing Program. The administration has been considering a complex urban financing program drawn up by a panel of Treasury Department officials. An executive summary of the package developed by Treasury's urban development task force—a copy of which has been obtained by The New York Times—calls for special government financing, grants and tax incentives to lure business back to the cities.

A major unresolved issue is whether the financing program will include a mechanism to make loans to cities on an emergency basis if, for example, they are denied access to the public securities market.

Final recommendations from agencies that have been examining the plan are expected within about two months, sources said.

The Treasury document says the urban financing package is designed to "stimulate the private sector to locate, remain, and expand in depressed urban areas."

Using Leverage. The philosophy behind the program is that the federal government can be most effective by using its "leverage" to induce investments in inner-city areas. This, the argument goes, would create jobs and spur revival. As such, the plans, which are being well received by mayors, have a distinctly Republican tinge.

The package includes a three-part financing mechanism: tax-exempt or "taxable bond option" industrial revenue bonds not to exceed \$20 million a project; federal



George Meany

eral guarantees for local development agencies' obligations of up to \$10 million a project, and creation of a secondary market in these obligations by letting the

federal development agency purchase and resell nonguaranteed long-term loans to small and medium-sized businesses.

The distribution of funds is described as an "extremely touchy" issue. While many task force members feel that older, decaying cities should receive top priority, an administration source said, "there is strong feeling in some quarters that there are significant substantive and political reasons for assigning older suburbs fairly high priority as well."

Meany Adds to Complaints. WASHINGTON, Aug. 31 (NYT).—George Meany, yesterday charged organized labor with charges by black leaders Monday that the Carter administration was callously neglecting blacks, the poor and U.S. cities.

Mr. Meany, president of the AFL-CIO, said that his "quarrel" with the President was the same as that of the black community and the poor—the failure to provide jobs.

Mr. Meany said that Mr. Carter had "raised the expectations of these people and they are disappointed. I am sure they have reason to be disappointed."

## Abrasive Executives Inviting Failure, U.S. Researcher Says

By Lois Timmick

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 31.—Abrasive personality is the single most frequent cause for the failure of bright men and women in the executive ranks of business and industry, according to a Boston psychologist, Harry Levinson.

Speaking at an American Psychological Association symposium this week, Mr. Levinson said that this kind of person "who like the proverbial porcupine seems to have a natural knack for jabbing others in an irritating, sometimes painful, way"

—unconsciously undermines his success and usually is fired by an exasperated boss or snubbed permanently at the lower levels of his company.

Some abrasive types do manage to climb to the top—Mr. Levinson points to Israel's Moshe Dayan, U.S. Navy Adm. Hyman Rickover, the late FBI chief J. Edgar Hoover, and former President Richard Nixon—but their numbers are few in business and industry where teamwork and the ability to delegate responsibility are essential.

The abrasive personality, however, "frequently criticizes others, often to a bruising point and with little diplomacy. He characteristically questions, analyzes and demolishes his colleagues' positions, sometimes even provokes their hostility. His penetrating insight is often undermined and vitiated by the condescending manner in which he offers his views. He has little capacity for diplomacy, rarely is able to sense other people's feelings, by putting himself in their shoes, and frequently insists that he must be 'open, truthful' and 'tell it like it is.'"

Such a person is a good candidate for depression and suicide, prone to heart attacks, and will have great difficulty if forced to retire, Mr. Levinson said. But because he is usually intelligent, analytical, a perfectionist, and a self-starter, his superiors may go to great lengths to tolerate his idiosyncrasies, often referring him to a psychologist or a psychiatrist.

But Mr. Levinson, who is a psychologist at the Levinson Medical Institute and Harvard Medical School, said that group therapy techniques that are popular with U.S. corporations may destroy an abrasive person completely instead of helping him, because the confrontation they feature threatens the protective structure around a person has built around his feelings of helplessness.

"It is a psychological axiom

that the more extreme one's behavior is in one direction, the more likely one is seeking to escape from or compensate for unconscious feelings in the other. Thus, in the case of the abrasive personality, we see the intense striving for perfection, even omniscience, which reflects an underlying feeling of inadequacy and, ultimately, helplessness."

This helplessness, Mr. Levinson believes, stems from traumatic infant experiences such as the loss of the mother or an insufficient amount of parental love.

The child feels so vulnerable, Mr. Levinson theorizes, that he strives for a level of omnipotence and perfection that will make him invulnerable. The guilt and anger he feels at falling short of perfection is bound to spill over onto his peers and subordinates, spouses, children and even pets.

## U.S. Casts Doubt On Report That 3 Died in Uganda

WASHINGTON, Aug. 31 (AP).—The State Department has said that preliminary information casts doubt on a published report that three U.S. citizens were beheaded after their arrest by Ugandan policemen in a Kampala hotel.

The three were identified in the report as Richard Sankey, George Milton Smith and Austin Brown. State Department spokesman Rodding Carter 3d said that a check of passport files has not found anyone with those names.

The West German Embassy in Kampala has reported that it can find no evidence that the three U.S. citizens reported beheaded ever were in Uganda, the Foreign Ministry said in Bonn.

A spokesman said the embassy reported that no one with the cited names had visited Uganda. Bonn represents U.S. interests in Uganda.

**Lilias LALAOUNIS**

SYMBOLS  
in 18 and 22 K Gold

## UN Panel Calls For Gypsy Rights

GENEVA, Aug. 31 (UPI).—The world's Gypsies, hounded through the centuries, have finally gained international legitimacy.

The UN subcommission on human rights adopted a resolution today asking that "those countries which have Gypsies within their borders give them the full rights to which they are entitled."

The subcommission, however, rejected part of a resolution saying that Gypsies are of Indian origin. It said that the claim would require a scientific and cultural study which is not within its mandate.

UN to Hear Carter. WASHINGTON, Aug. 31 (Reuters).—President Carter plans to address the UN General Assembly in New York early in October, administration officials said today. It will be Mr. Carter's first speech to a formal session of the UN.

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Insects, Shortages Blamed

# Experts Fear Malaria Cases Rise on India Subcontinent

NEW DELHI, Aug. 31 (AP)—Ages of insecticides and early rains this year have aggravated the serious problem of malaria in India, Pakistan, Bangladesh, Sri Lanka.

Malaria, a disease transmitted by mosquitoes, causes high fever, anemia, and on rare occasions death. It has been spreading in Asia in the last few years, and international health officials said that it will increase sharply again this year.

According to international malaria authorities, India recorded 6 million cases of malaria last year. Authorities estimate about the same number of cases went undetected, meaning there were about 12 million to 13 million malaria cases altogether.

**90,000 Cases**

This year there have been at least 90,000 cases of malaria, of which 5 million are reported to have occurred in New Delhi, compared to 18,000 cases reported in the same period last year.

There is no question that malaria has made extensive inroads in the region, said officials of the World Health Organization.

Even the resources of the governments are no longer enough to eradicate malaria, controlling malaria," he said.

It takes two to three years and a lot of money to stabilize the malaria situation.

As in recent years, few are dying of malaria this year. Also, governments of South Asia no longer need to convince the public of the need for malaria control.

However, India, Bangladesh, Sri Lanka are beginning to report their own production of

insecticides and of the quinine-based drugs that quickly subdue the malaria parasite in the bloodstream and liver.

## Not Enough Drugs

These countries have, or will be able to obtain enough drugs for afflicted malaria patients, but officials said that there are not enough drugs or insecticides to begin the kind of preventive measures necessary to limit the spread of the disease.

A WHO spokesman said that supplies of chloroquine, the main preventive and cure for most forms of malaria, are adequate in India this year, unlike in the past, and that the surrounding countries are not reporting major shortages.

Two, 250-milligram chloroquine tablets costing about 5 U.S. cents, will suppress most strains of malaria if taken once a week on a preventive basis.

But governments of South Asia do not have enough tablets to promote widespread use of chloroquine on a preventive basis, officials said.

## Short Supply

Primaquine, another quinine-based drug used to treat malaria, is however in short supply. Doctors and chemists said that the drug is difficult to get in drug stores in the Indian capital, due in part to hoarding and the lack of any domestic production.

During the 19th century, and earlier in this century, malaria afflicted 75 million Indians a year and millions killed as many as 800,000 before quinine was found to be a cure.

By 1965, an intensive malaria eradication program using DDT insecticide and quinine drugs had greatly reduced the incidence of malaria on the Asian subcontinent and had confined malaria deaths to the remotest areas of the country where drugs were not readily available.

Since then, however, malaria incidence has steadily increased. The 1973 oil embargo which quadrupled the price of insecticide further hampered the eradication programs.

# Austrian Climber Dies in Glacier

CHAMONIX, France, Aug. 31 (UPI)—Gerhard Mayer, a mountain climber trapped in a glacial crevasse here for four days and five nights, was found dead yesterday by rescue crews.

Mr. Mayer, 35, of Graz, Austria, had been trapped for 145 hours when rescue crews reached him. Rescuers on foot and in helicopters had been hampered by strong winds, heavy rain, and a snowstorm.

Mr. Mayer was climbing with a friend, Werner Burgmeister, when he fell into the crevasse. Mr. Burgmeister said after alerting the rescue crews that he had left Mr. Mayer with food for seven to eight days, sleeping bags and covers.

# Thai Officials Close Laos Border Point

BANGKOK, Aug. 31 (UPI)—Thai officials closed the Mekong River border crossing with Laos today in a dispute over refugees from the Communist nation.

Senior officials in Nong Khai, the border town about 385 miles north of Bangkok, confirmed the closing and said U.S., Japanese and United Nations diplomats were stranded by the sudden decision. The officials reported that the border was closed after 69 refugees from Laos tried to land in Thailand at the border town yesterday.



GETTING READY—Tribeswoman uses a mirror to check out her plumage as she prepares to take part in a tribal ceremony in Papua New Guinea.

# Scientists Criticize UN Plan To Stop the Spread of Desert

By Boyce Rensberger

NAIROBI, Aug. 31 (UPI)—An international panel of scientists advising the United Nations Conference on Desertification here today criticized the proposed plan for combating the desert's spread as underestimating the costs of achieving the goals, overestimating the adequacy of existing technology, and as being too optimistic on how quickly the job could be done.

The panel noted, however, that the plan was generally sound technically and, with modifications, would provide enough guidance to begin or to enlarge action immediately.

"There is no need to delay action," said Dr. Joel Schechter, a specialist on arid lands and a member of the Israeli delegation. "The technology at hand is sufficiently feasible to get started."

Dr. Schechter and Dr. Harold Dregne, director of the International Center for Arid and Semi-Arid Land Studies at Texas Tech University in Lubbock, speaking for the panel, said that as experience is gained better techniques and concepts would be likely to emerge.

## 6 Associations

The panel was convened by six national and international scientific associations. They include the American Association for the Advancement of Science and comparable organizations from France, Britain, East Africa, India and Latin America.

As an example of the costs that the scientists felt were not covered, Dr. Dregne cited the recommendations that nomads and others living in arid lands reduce the size of their herds and stop cutting down trees for firewood. He said that this would impose a severe social and economic cost for the nomads.

In the long run, such actions would allow the regrowth of vegetation and slow down desertification, he said, but in the short run, people would be hurt.

The scientists also felt that too much was expected from imported technologies which have not been

## Malaysia Celebrates

KUALA LUMPUR, Malaysia, Aug. 31 (UPI)—Malaysia celebrated its national day marking the country's 30th year of independence from the British today with a big parade and a call for national unity of the various races.

## Outcome of Drive Uncertain

# Indonesia Attacking Corruption Anew

JAKARTA, Aug. 31 (Reuters)—A drive against corruption has been launched in Indonesia that officials say will reach to the highest levels.

But the question being asked is whether the new operation will achieve any more long-term success than previous attempts to wipe out *pungli*, as bribes are known here.

Life in Indonesia often presents a choice between spending time while abiding by laws and regulations or reducing the frustration by paying bribes.

Corruption seems so widespread that some foreign sociologists have suggested it is an integral part of the local culture.

"Operation Order," the latest drive against *pungli*, has concentrated on wiping out illegal levies on roads and in ports, although the military has said that the campaign will be extended

and that there will be no reluctance to attack corruption in the highest levels of government.

One of the darkest *pungli* spots has been Jakarta's port of Tanjung Perak. In recent months, a number of officials there have been arrested and some have been jailed.

The Indonesian importers association estimates that the average *pungli* rate at the port is 30 per cent of total import value compared with about 10 per cent a few years ago. Indonesia's association representing truck and bus operators estimates that in Java its members pay about 10 billion rupiahs (\$34 million) in bribes every year.

## Consumer Impact

The damage to the national economy is beyond calculation. All bribes eventually affect the cost to the public of goods and services. What appears to be most dangerous in the long run is the traditional *pungli* mentality of workers, civil servants and businessmen. Without *pungli*, nothing happens.

Smuggling from Singapore, often with the cooperation of Indonesian officials, is estimated to cost the state \$100 million a year.

The chief of the East Kalimantan (Borneo) branch of the state logistics agency recently was sentenced to life imprisonment for embezzling \$19 million worth of public rice stocks. He was the highest official caught so far

but, in his trial, he insisted that higher-ranking officials had benefited from his crime. Parliament has been pressing the investigation but there have been no further arrests yet.

"Operation Order" is expected to last five years. The government has called on journalists to cooperate by exposing illegal practices and, if necessary, attacking the government.

"Operation Order" has caused a few unforeseen problems. Some consumer goods in Jakarta are in short supply because shippers no longer are able to bribe police and officials to allow them to take their vehicles into the capital when overloaded.

To make deliveries at former levels, owners need to invest in new trucks. But most are unwilling to commit their money until they are certain the *pungli* system is not going to return.

# Aborigines Sue U.K., Australia Over Land

SYDNEY, August 31 (AP)—Four aborigines are suing the Australian and British governments in Australia's highest court for \$176 billion in compensation for loss of native lands in the last 200 years.

They also asked the court to bar the mining and exportation of uranium and oil until a final court ruling is made on their claims. The four filed identical suits as individuals with help from the Aboriginal Legal Society.

# Pakistan Leader Calls for A-Plant

ISLAMABAD, Pakistan, Aug. 31 (AP)—The leader of the main opposition to former Prime Minister Zulfikar Ali Bhutto's Pakistan Peoples party said yesterday that if his group wins the Oct. 18 elections, "a nuclear fuel reprocessing plant will be acquired at all costs and from anywhere it is available."

Maulana Mufti Mahmood, chief of the Pakistan National Alliance, said the plant would be used for the "welfare and betterment of humanity and development and prosperity of the country, but it will not be used for destruction or human extermination."

Mr. Bhutto contracted two years ago to buy a French reprocessing plant. The United States advised Pakistan to abandon the deal to check the spread of nuclear weapons.

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# in Hagen, 54, Press in U.S. ms, TV, Dies

LYNWOOD, Aug. 31 (UPI)—A Hagen, 54, a radio, broad-cast and movie actress who played Danny Thomas' wife in television series "Make Room for Daddy," has died after a year's battle with throat cancer.

Ms. Hagen died Monday night at Motion Picture Home and Hospital, said her former husband, Tom Seidel. He said she had undergone three operations and tried unsuccessfully to obtain Laetrile treatment. She traveled to West Germany months ago for the controversial medication, Mr. Seidel said.

Ms. Hagen played in the television series for three seasons before ending her retirement from business in 1968. She died a year later and made her final movie, playing Fred Furray's wife in a Walt Disney picture, "Shaggy Dog."

**aurice Schlumberger**  
 PARIS, Aug. 31 (UPI)—Maurice Schlumberger, 91, who founded the original Schlumberger in 1919, died last week. Schlumberger was a member of a prominent family of scientists and industrialists. His son, after several mergers, is today as Neufils, Schlumberger, Mallet, of which his son is president.

**Ralph Samuelson**  
 HONOLULU, Aug. 31 (UPI)—Ralph Samuelson, 74, died of cancer Sunday night at his home.

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## Robin Hood: 600 Years Old, Still Going Strong

By Gary Yerkey

NOTTINGHAM, England (UPI)—For someone whose existence is open to dispute, Robin Hood, that legendary equalizer of wealth, has done just fine. He has turned up in more than 750 books—both fictional and scholarly—and in many, too many, motion pictures, including the 1932 Douglas Fairbanks sr. production, the 1938 and 1939 versions starring Errol Flynn and Richard Todd respectively, a 1974 Walt Disney animated cartoon in which Robin Hood and Maid Marian appear as cats and the 1975 film, "Robin and Marian." He was even the subject of a long-running television series starring Richard Todd.

This year, the longbow-toting celebrity marks the 600th anniversary of his first mention in Langland's "Piers Plowman"—and, coincidentally, an English writer, John Sheffield, has published a book that puts the bandit-hero in perspective, separating fact (if there was any) from fiction.

"There is no 'true story' of Robin Hood," Sheffield contends in "Nottingham: A Guide." Even Langland's work treated him as entirely fictional. What he was, Sheffield believes, despite serious efforts by some scholars to find a real Robin Hood in the thicket of fantasy, was the embodiment in narrative form of widespread opposition to oppressive laws drawn up by medieval English royalty.

In Robin Hood's day, which was any time between the 13th and 15th century, depending on the source, Sherwood Forest extended north from the River Trent, today running through the southern outskirts of Nottingham, for about 25 miles in a broad belt between 8 and 10 miles wide. Thanks to agriculture and industry, it is now about one-tenth of its original size. "The medieval kings," writes Sheffield, "were obsessed with hunting... They placed nearly a third of the country under restrictive forest laws which pro-

hibited the beasts of their chase from any activity which would damage the royal sport." Penalties for violation of the laws were severe, including mutilation and death, though they were relaxed somewhat following the signing of the Magna Carta in 1215.

"If there was a historical Robin Hood," Sheffield concludes, "the 13th century seems the likeliest period, when resentment of the laws was at its height." The barons and the landed gentry found the laws as irksome as did the peasants—many of their estates fell within royal forests—so the discoveries of J. W. Walker, placing Robin Hood as an archer in the service of an earl who took up arms against the king, appear most believable. When the earl was defeated, so the theory goes, Robin Hood took refuge in the forest as an outlaw. "Still," says Sheffield, "nothing conclusive has been found and scholars continue to wrangle over various candidates—obscure figures dug up from royal pipe rolls or manorial records whose sole connection with Robin Hood is a similar name or an association with outlawry."

Sheffield figures further that no link between the ballads and a real person is likely to be found. What is significant, he feels, is that every story discovered so far shows "many telltale signs of legend, in particular the way they have absorbed earlier stories about other heroes." He finds curious the fact that in the Robin Hood ballads from any period—and in none of the earliest ones—does he rob the rich to give to the poor, yet that has become his best-known characteristic. That Robin Hood was really the dispossessed Earl of Huntingdon was probably an invention of poets and dramatists writing for an aristocratic audience at the Tudor court, Sheffield contends.

The most "authentic" Robin Hood can be found, he believes, in the Oxford Book of Ballads,



Robin Hood without his arrow.

Gary Yerkey

while a conveniently wide selection of ballads is available in Rieu's "Robin Hood" and "Robin Hood's Garland." In Carolan Oman's "Robin Hood" (an Everman paperback) and Roger Lancelyn Green's "The Story of Robin Hood" (a Puffin paperback), the reader will find "good, solid prose for children (and others)." The latter book "simply and straightforwardly collects all the tales from all sources, however sober and however silly," though the prize for "the most outrageous account of Robin" goes to another title, "The Story of the Strik," by Peter Tinniswood, in which Robin is an aging queen, Maid Marian a young one.

From the literary point of view, Sir Walter Scott's "Ivanhoe," with its character Locksley, is still "as good an account of Robin Hood as there is." The balance of the literary output—from the earliest ballads to the latest children's books—often makes "a rattling good read" but cannot compare with the King Arthur treasures, with tales such as "Once and Future King" and "Morte d'Arthur."

For those with a taste for scholarship, Sheffield recommends J.C. Holt's "The Ballads of Robin Hood" and for those with a gluttonous appetite, he suggests a visit to the Nottingham County Library, which has col-

lected more than 750 books from around the world relating to the Robin Hood legend. There is also Nottingham's Robin Hood Society for those who want to "satisfy a passionate commitment." It has, Sheffield notes provocatively, "its own very definite theories about the reality of Robin's existence."

Places in England associated with the legend are best discovered in the Dalesman paperback, "The Hamlets of Robin Hood," Sheffield says. But he is discouraging when discussing Sherwood Forest, where "it is doubtful if Robin would feel very much at home among War Department training camps, pithead machinery (this is one of Britain's richest coalfields) and remnants of Forestry Commission cone-bearing trees."

Sherwood's most famous specimen, the Major Oak, under which Robin Hood and his Merry Men reportedly took shelter, is evidence of the progressive thinning-out of the woods through the centuries. It is hollow and squat (32 feet in circumference), typical of a tree with ample room to spread out comfortably. Last year, dealing another blow to reality seekers, the Forestry Commission declared the Major Oak to be only 401 years old, far too young to have been alive during Robin Hood's era.

What does the local population think about the attention the Robin Hood legend has brought upon the region? Well, it's not exactly enamored with the romanticism attached to it. Vendors have stolen the arrow from the bow of the seven-foot bronze statue of Robin Hood near Nottingham Castle so many times that officials long ago stopped replacing it—although there has been talk recently of "having another try." Sheffield is realistic. "Like the castle itself," he says, "the Robin Hood legend has never satisfied the romantic inclinations of the people here, who would much rather prefer a seven-foot bronze statue of Errol Flynn."

Restaurant Laurent, 41 avenue Gabriel, Paris 75008. Telephone: 359-14-49. Closed Saturdays and Sundays. Open-air terrace in good weather. Private dining rooms. Average price: 200 francs, without the lobster salad and with a moderate wine.

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South America (air).....	\$ 114.00	\$ 63.00	\$ 114.00	\$ 63.00
Spain (air).....	\$ 114.00	\$ 63.00	\$ 114.00	\$ 63.00
Sri Lanka (air).....	\$ 114.00	\$ 63.00	\$ 114.00	\$ 63.00
Sweden (air).....	\$ 114.00	\$ 63.00	\$ 114.00	\$ 63.00
Switzerland (air).....	\$ 114.00	\$ 63.00	\$ 114.00	\$ 63.00
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Zaire (air).....	\$ 114.00	\$ 63.00	\$ 114.00	\$ 63.00

## DINING OUT: Laurent Re-Established With Elegance in Paris

By Naomi Barry

PARIS (UPI)—The season has arrived for the return of the native. While the people who supposedly set the style were away, one of the most luxurious restaurants in Paris re-established itself.

Laurent reopened without fanfare on July 13, operating like a show on the road determined to iron out the kinks before the official first night. It did so well that plans for an inaugural bash have been shelved as no longer necessary.

Three and a half years ago the old Laurent in the neoclassic pavilion with the cream-and-apricot facade in the gardens of the Champs-Élysées (the building dates to 1842) was closed. During the interim, ownership changed hands. The present proprietor is the Société Européenne des Grands Restaurants (Sir James Goldsmith is one of the principal shareholders). Laurent is the first of the chain.

Within the premises were re-styled by London decorator Anthony Little in a light but muted fashion. The result is elegant. The kitchens were redone and refitted to become a spacious, airy and functional work center.

Young Staff  
The staff is new and everybody, except the director, is under 35. Chosen for their personalities as well as their abilities, they exude a smiling unpretentiousness which being somewhat rare in top-drawer houses is twice as appreciated. The team spirit encourages suggestions and contributions from everyone. In the entrance rotunda, under the bronze Empire chandelier, a pyramid of vegetables, changed daily, is a sign of the colorful freshness that characterizes the food of the new Laurent.

The hors d'oeuvre trolley with three revolving tiers—a copy of a model that was standard in Paris at the turn of the century—holds six oblong white dishes on each level. Each hors d'oeuvre requires demanding work in its preparation. A pale green succini cup, parboiled but a step away from raw, is filled with a mousse of carrot and accented with a speck of black olive. Similar treatment is given to cherry tomatoes which are hollowed and filled with a dollop of pink tomato mousse. Minute pinwheels are sliced from a paupiette of sole. Terrine of eel with a sauce of aromatic herbs and marinated raw salmon with dill sauce are served in portions brought down to the size of temptation only. The selection is void of all the easy standbys such as grated carrots, black olives, canned sardines.

The big seller in the first-course department—despite its price of 120 francs—is a salad of fresh lobster put together by your table. An ice-filled crystal bowl is rimmed with lobster. The

meat is pried from the shells and placed upon strips of lettuce enhanced by slivers of crunchy fennel. Laurent is one of the few restaurants to present *bisque de homard* made with fresh lobster destined for this purpose only.

Excellence of Seafood  
The excellence of the seafood is due to the crustaceans being kept alive in tanks of seawater until ready for the pot. Tanks of fresh water keep alive the trout.

The latter is presented in a delightful but so offbeat a manner that few customers order it unless urged by the waiter. So

far nobody who has taken the challenge has been anything but charmed. The trout is boned and stuffed with a mousse of pike and accompanied by a sweetly tart rhubarb sauce which is as pleasing as it is unexpected.

A triumph among the fish dishes is the *sole à la chapelette* and *petits légumes*. The sole is poached but so gently that it retains all its tenderness and flavor. It is napped with a white wine and butter sauce given vigor from finely chopped chives. Scattered over the surface are the vegetables, steam-cooked for less than two minutes. The green beans have been cut into con-

fetti-lengths and the carrots and turnips have been carved to the size of large pearls.

Laurent is a mosaic of splendid details. A salad is presented on its own cart. There is an abundance of choice—romaine, chicory, lettuce, green pepper, radishes, tomatoes, celery, cucumber, fennel. There is a choice of four vinegars: sherry, champagne, wine and elder. There is a choice of four oils: peanut, olive, walnut and corn. The happiest blend for one of these salads, according to chef Marc Pralong, is peanut oil with sherry vinegar.

The bread basket is filled with an assortment from

the best bakers the management could find in Paris.

The wine cellar has 600 wines, including such rarities as Gruaud-Larose dating to 1928 and 1929, magnums of which are priced at 800 and 900 francs. At 100 francs a bottle, however, you can have an excellent Chateau La Gauderie and wines from the Loire as low as 45 francs.

Restaurant Laurent, 41 avenue Gabriel, Paris 75008. Telephone: 359-14-49. Closed Saturdays and Sundays. Open-air terrace in good weather. Private dining rooms. Average price: 200 francs, without the lobster salad and with a moderate wine.

## Great Wave of Jobless U.S. Youth on Decline

By Jerry M. Flint

NEW YORK (UPI)—The great wave of 16 to 19-year-olds, a phenomenon that turned youth unemployment into a national problem, has peaked and their number is declining.

Next year the number of persons aged 16 to 19, now 17 million, will drop by 40,000; in five years it will be 1.2 million lower, according to Census Bureau projections.

This population shift comes just as the Carter administration is beginning to design a \$1-billion program that is to supply 200,000 jobs for unemployed youths.

The natural decline over the next few years, however, could touch off shortages of recruits among the employers of the young, institutions ranging from the Army to hamburger stands.

"No question about it, the change in the next five to 10 years may well be one of having a shortage in the low-wage occupations," said Robert Taggart, former executive director of the National Council on Employment Policy, who has been picked to head the growing federal youth employment effort.

In New York City, which has one of the highest youth unemployment rates in the United States, Herbert Blomstock, the federal regional commissioner of labor statistics, said, "I see improvement short-term and long-term."

"It's too early to say we've made the turn," he said of the youth job problem, "but there is a bottoming out."

How quickly changes will come, however, is still a question. Over the next couple of years, the youth unemployment rate "may not even drop at all," despite the population change and new programs, said Taggart.

Esther Friedman, director of programs for the government's Youth Task Force, agreed. "We're not going to turn the world around in a year," she said.

Julius Shiskin, the federal commissioner of labor statistics, said

that there would be a lower rate of unemployment for youths, but added, "I don't think we're going to run into shortages." A brighter outlook in a few years, however, does not help anyone without work now, he noted.

George Klein, an economist who studies youth unemployment for the Congressional Budget Office, believes that the population decline could bring the teen-age jobless rate down by as much as 33 percentage points by 1985.

But he also says, "I don't think demographics played an important part in the problem" for nonwhites; instead, geography is a key factor, he says. Nonwhite youths are concentrated in a dozen urban areas where economic growth is slower, and then within the city cores of those areas, far from the new jobs in the suburbs, which is why the government job programs are important, he says.

According to the Labor Department, unemployment among the 16 to 19-year-olds is 17.4 percent and this group accounted for 23 per cent of the 6.7 million people counted as out of work last month. The 20 to 24-year-old group accounted for another 23 per cent, meaning that the younger job seekers account for about half the nation's unemployed.

The government's new census projections indicate the following changes under way among the two groups:

• Among work-age teenagers the growth is over. Fifteen years ago there were 11.2 million in the 16-to-19 bracket; 10 years ago there were 14.2 million; five years ago 15.5 million; and today 17 million. But in the next five years, the number will be back to 15.8 million, in 10 years to 14.4 million and in 15 years to 12.8 million.

• The 20-to-24 age group stands at 30.1 million and will peak at 31.1 million in 1981 then decline.

• All the decline is among white youth. For example, there were 1.9 million nonwhite teenagers of work age a decade ago; there are 2.6 million today, and in a decade, there still will be 2.6 million.

The severest unemployment problems are concentrated among blacks and other nonwhites. Last month the unemployment rate among whites aged 16 to 19 was 14.3 per cent; among nonwhites it was 40.7 per cent.

How the drop in the number of white teenagers will affect the black job problem also is debatable. Shiskin believes that, since there are fewer blacks than whites, having "a smaller target group to deal with should make it easier."

## DANCE IN LONDON

South Korean Program Ends An Ethnic Summer Season

By Oleg Kerensky

LONDON, Aug. 31 (UPI)—During the brief summer absence of classical ballet, London has been having a mini-festival of ethnic dance, starting with companies from Mexico, Hong Kong and Bali, and finishing with Poland and South Korea.

The Korean National Dance Company, which opened a two-week season at Sadler's Wells last night, combines many of the best features of all these presentations. Indeed, it is astonishing what a lot there is in common between the folk music and dance of such widely separated countries.

The Korean program, for example, includes an extract from an opera which sounds remarkably like flamenco, complete with encouraging interruptions from the musicians, and a dancer who slightly recalls Pilar Lopez. The costumes for a jolly, bouncy dance, with their comical hats, look almost Peruvian, while ingenious patterns with fans and a candle lion dance are both very similar to items presented by the Mexicans. There are also Slavonic touches, in the graceful gliding dance for the ladies and in the crouching dance at the end for one of the men.

The whole varied program is given with a charm and vitality of its own. There are a number of specifically Korean touches, especially the wide range of unusual stringed and wind instruments. One of the most exciting specialty dances comes at the end when the men do acrobatic routines with long streamers attached to their headresses, forming whirling patterns.

The finale of the first part has the women dancing at rapid speed while playing a battery of drums. The most attractive numbers are the endearing white-faced lion, sticking out his tongue and going through his paces with great humor, the parade of women paying homage to the moon, and the dance in which they use their fans to form remarkably realistic and beautiful flower petals and other patterns.

	6 mos	12 mos	6 mos	12 mos
Abu Dhabi (air).....	\$ 114.00	\$ 63.00	\$ 136.50	\$ 75.00
Aden (air).....	\$ 114.00	\$ 63.00	\$ 114.00	\$ 63.00
Afghanistan (air).....	\$ 114.00	\$ 63.00	\$ 85.50	\$ 47.00
Africa, French speaking countries (air).....	\$ 72.50	\$ 40.50	\$ 85.50	\$ 47.00
Africa, other (air).....	\$ 114.00	\$ 63.00	\$ 2,025.00	\$ 1,125.00
Algeria (air).....	\$ 62.00	\$ 34.50	\$ 97.50	\$ 54.00
Australia (air).....	\$ 146.00	\$ 81.00	\$ 136.50	\$ 75.00
Austria (air).....	\$ 975.00	\$ 525.00	\$ 114.00	\$ 63.00
Bahrain (air).....	\$ 114.00	\$ 63.00	\$ 62.00	\$ 34.50
Belgium (air).....	\$ 2,025.00	\$ 1,125.00	\$ 114.00	\$ 63.00
Burma (air).....	\$ 136.50	\$ 75.00	\$ 142.00	\$ 79.00
Burkina Faso (air).....	\$ 59.00	\$ 33.00	\$ 146.00	\$ 81.00
Canada (air).....	\$ 114.00	\$ 63.00	\$ 289.00	\$ 161.00
China (air).....	\$ 136.50	\$ 75.00	\$ 114.00	\$ 63.00
Cyprus (air).....	\$ 59.00	\$ 33.00	\$ 136.50	\$ 75.00
Czechoslovakia (air).....	\$ 59.00	\$ 33.00	\$ 59.00	\$ 3












هذه امانة الاصل

[illegible]

A black and white photograph of a rugged, snow-covered mountain range. The mountains have sharp, jagged peaks and deep, shadowed valleys. The foreground shows a snow-covered slope leading up towards the base of the mountains. The sky is bright and appears overexposed.

**UBS maintains peak position  
in customer deposits –  
international operations  
make up half of all activities.**

The inflow of customer deposits continued undiminished in the first half of 1977. A new high was reached and half of the Bank's entire activities is devoted to international business. actions on the Euromarket. In addition, it carried out numerous private placements for foreign borrowers and

 <b>Balance Sheet Highlights</b>	Dec. 31, 76	June 30, 77
	in mil. Sfr.	in mil. Sfr.
<b>Total assets</b>	22,651	30,229
<b>Customer deposits</b>	28,950	54,294
<b>Bank deposits</b>	17,252	16,871
<b>Loans</b>		

to customers	20,920	22,595
Loans to banks	19,770	21,404
Capital resources	3,229	3,416

all Swiss big banks in this sector. Total assets climbed to the new record of Sfr. 54.2 billion, up from Sfr. 52.6 billion at the end of 1976. Roughly one

S



Union Bank of Switzerland

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**International banking - made in Switzerland**

## International Banking – made in Switzerland

# Exchange

Aug. 31, 1977

	Price	Yen
65 Matsui E. Wks.	260	
66 Mitsubishi Hvy. Ind.	150	
67 Mitsubishi Corp.	477	
68 Mitsui Co.	364	
69 Mitsubishi	392	
70 Nippon Elec.	297	
71 Sharp	343	
72 Shintaro	1,168	
73 Sony Corp.	2,230	
74 Sumitomo Bk.	277	
75 Teikoku Marine	365	
76 Takada Chem.	248	
77 Teijin	139	
78 Tokyo Marine	208	
79 Toray	124	
80 Toyota Motor	979	

## national Indexes

Aug. 31, 1977

	Prev.	High	Low
0	87.80	89.50	87.10
1	101.31	107.68	100.26
2	145.80	148.98	132.11
3	490.90	500.90	358.80
4	234.82	222.70	164.45
5	65.58	74.05	67.88
6	90.70	102.90	77.80
7	426.34	489.57	418.68
8	327.35	358.80	304.70
9	4942.95	5243.46	4849.35
0	309.30	313.80	292.80

## Gold Markets

Aug. 31, 1977

	Open	Close	N.C.
0	146.80	146.01	-0.15
1	146.375	146.125	-0.25
2	150.36	149.63	+0.54

## Options

Aug. 31, 1977

Feb.	Options for
9.25-10.25	May 1977
4.50-7.00	commence on 10th Oct.
1.75-4.75	1977.

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 Switzerland  
 Tel. 26 385

The Securities having been sold, this announcement appears as a matter of record.

New Issue

August 31, 1977

# \$100,000,000

## Ashland Oil, Inc.

### 8.20% Sinking Fund Debentures, due 2002

Dillon, Read & Co. Inc.

Blyth Eastman Dillon & Co.  
Incorporated

Lehman Brothers  
Incorporated

Bache Halsey Stuart Shields <small>Incorporated</small>	The First Boston Corporation <small>Incorporated</small>	Donaldson, Lufkin & Jaquette <small>Securities Corporation</small>
Drexel Burnham Lambert <small>Incorporated</small>	Goldman, Sachs & Co. <small>Incorporated</small>	Hornblower, Weeks, Noyes & Trask <small>Incorporated</small>
E. F. Hutton & Company Inc. <small>Incorporated</small>	Kidder, Peabody & Co. <small>Incorporated</small>	Kuhn Loeb & Co. <small>Incorporated</small>
Loeb Rheades & Co. Inc. <small>Incorporated</small>	Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner & Smith <small>Incorporated</small>	Paine, Webber, Jackson & Curtis <small>Incorporated</small>
Raynolds Securities Inc. <small>Incorporated</small>	Smith Barney, Harris Upham & Co. <small>Incorporated</small>	Warburg Paribas Becker <small>Incorporated</small>
Wertheim & Co., Inc. <small>Incorporated</small>	White, Weld & Co. <small>Incorporated</small>	Dean Witter & Co. <small>Incorporated</small>
ABD Securities Corporation <small>Incorporated</small>	Baile Securities Corporation <small>Incorporated</small>	EuroPartners Securities Corporation <small>Incorporated</small>
Scandinavian Securities Corporation <small>Incorporated</small>	SoGen-Swiss International Corporation <small>Incorporated</small>	UBS-DB Corporation <small>Incorporated</small>
Cazenove Incorporated <small>Incorporated</small>		Suez American Corporation <small>Incorporated</small>



هذه امة الاصل

[illegible][illegible]

High	Low	52 Weeks High	52 Weeks Low	Div in \$	Yr %	Divs High Low	Quot	Close
<b>Z</b>								
74 1/2	5 1/2	Zenro Co	48	8	1 1/2%	10 1/2	60 1/2	
11 3/4	3 1/4	Zimmer	24	8	1 5/8	64	65 1/2	12

Sales figures are unofficial.

6--New yearly issue. Y--New yearly high.

Unless otherwise noted, rates of dividends in the foregoing table are annual distributions based on the last quarterly or semiannual declaration. Special or extra dividends or payments not designated as regular are identified in the following footnotes.

a--4th extra or extra. b--Annual rate plus stock dividend in preceding 12 months. c--Declared or paid in stock in preceding 12 months. d--Declared or paid after stock in preceding 12 months. e--Declared omitted, deferred or no action taken at last dividend meeting. k--Declared or paid this year, an accumulative issue with dividend or arrears in preceding 12 months. l--Paid in stock in preceding 12 months plus stock dividend. m--Paid in stock in preceding 12 months, estimated cash value or disclosed. n--When distributed. o--When issued. w--With warrants. x--Without warrants. xss--Extra securities.

vi--In bankruptcy or receivership or being reorganized under the Bankruptcy Act, or securities assumed by such companies.

Years' high and low range does not include changes in interest rates trading.

Where a profit or stock dividend amounted to 25 per cent and more has been paid the year's high-low range and dividends are shown for the new-stock only.

## Currency Rates

August 31, 1977

By reading across this table of yesterday's closing inter-bank foreign-exchange rates, one can find the value of the major currencies in the national currencies of each of the following financial centers. The rates do not take into account bank service charges.

High	Low	Last	Chg
150	150	150	-1
325	315	315	-15
140	140	140	0
1010	1010	1010	0
120	120	120	-1/8
1310	1310	1310	0
1110	1110	1110	0
1010	1010	1010	0
3005	2990	2990	0
97	97	97	+1/8
100	100	100	+1/8
276	275	276	+1
100	100	100	0
1170	1110	1170	+1/8
111	109	109	-1/8
170	170	170	0
450	450	450	+10
820	820	820	0
100	99	100	+1/2
420	420	420	0
380	380	380	0
3510	3500	3510	-1/4
100	100	100	0
1310	1310	1310	+1/4
70	70	70	0
71	71	71	+2
1510	1510	1510	0
450	450	450	0
1100	1100	1100	0
2240	2240	2240	0
470	455	470	+15
300	300	300	0
870	710	870	0
100	100	100	0
350	350	350	0
3250	25	25	-1/4
20	20	20	0
65	65	65	0
405	405	405	0
100	100	100	0
1210	1210	1210	0
100	100	100	-1/8
14	14	14	0
1710	1710	1710	-1/4
100	100	100	0
1150	1150	1150	-1/8
1010	1010	1010	0
100	100	100	0
80	80	80	0
38	38	38	0
380	380	380	0
100	100	100	+2
315	315	315	0
1010	1010	1010	0
1170	1170	1170	0
1170	1210	1210	+1/8
1170	1210	1210	+1/8
1310	1310	1310	0
1510	1510	1510	0
100	100	100	0
190	190	190	+8

125-301 shares

	US\$100	US\$100	US\$100	US\$100	US\$100	US\$100
100.58	49.757	27.897	0.8680	102.35	28.575	
12.93	1.123	0.414	2.44595	1.905	25.575	
	47.530	2.8334	9.4783	6.506	85.597	57.47
4.0380	5.84	1508.75	4.2630	82.06	4.1729	10.80
379.90	179.87		380.18	24.73	368.25	142.57
101.250		0.2515	200.200	13.7455	24.73	17.10
		0.2715	47.530	4.70		36.55

values only on the London foreign exchange market:  
 49.85; Israel: 2; 10.1; Peseta: 49.513; Schilling:  
 1.00; Yen: 267.40; Norwegian: 4.5590; Pin. mark: un-  
 200; Hong Kong: 4.4945; Singapore: 2.4495; U.S.

(1) Units of 100. (2) Units of 1,000 (3) Units of 10,000

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(Please type, or use block

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## Tennis Title Play Is: It's Wide Open

By Barry Lorge

ng 31 (WP).—not be the last title, after all, algie farwells, there will be it worthy of s U.S. tennis hich were be-

doubtful that million "racket J.S. Tennis As- build on the World's Fair in dead-on, will be e for the 1978

USTA officials d an option to vent of Amer- next year at ds Club, where 160 times since ear since 1924.

at time to bid ie 16,000-seat 1923, where so y has unfolded ne eagles that are horseshoe. d Tudor club- this relatively as overlooking still favored by en though the ayed since 1975 y surface called

Focus

is last and rich- es of tennis' e prize money d Erik horns yd Forest Hills mis era is a ill be on cur-

### atch: Richards

Aug. 31 (AP).— d he passed Dr. in the passag- ide Tennis Club and almost froze got

Wade, the don champion, rushed right on ing a word. "match" is being row's first-round S. Open between ansexual.

ing against Dr. uly. I think she asself well in this ply am not com- whole idea," the h woman said at er honor yester-

chance to play atch on center the tournament. tion focused ound to be ner- not concerned. I f practice play-

a leading New gist and ranking a player before x change two iends that she a comment at when the U.S. announced.

titleholder was mapped: "I'd she ut to be checked

een against me ichards said.

## r League Standings

LEAGUE			AMERICAN LEAGUE		
Division			Eastern Division		
L	Pt	GB		W	Pct GB
50	515	—	New York	79	53 .503
51	518	4	Boston	67	501
52	523	9	Baltimore	55	473
53	547	13	Cleveland	48	461
54	558	18	Chicago	42	446
55	585	23	Milwaukee	37	419
56	592	29 1/2	Toronto	45	384
Western Division					
57	586	—	Kansas City	79	581
58	588	3 1/2	St. Louis	73	566
59	477	18 1/2	Minnesota	76	564
60	489	30	Texas	66	547
61	493	34	Seattle	67	497
62	508	49	Oakland	51	468
63	566	107 1/2	San Francisco	42	386
Results			Today's Results		
Janita 2.			Boston 7, Oakland 2.		
Real 3.			Chicago 3, Cleveland 1.		
St. L. 2.			Baltimore 6, California 2.		
Real 1.			New York 5, Seattle 3.		
Cal 1.			Texas 4, Kansas City 2.		
San Francisco 1.			Detroit 4, Milwaukee 2.		
Games			Wednesday's Games		
Cal 1.			California at Baltimore.		
San Francisco.			Texas at New York.		
Real 1.			Texas at Kansas City.		
Cal 1.			Oakland at Milwaukee.		
Seattle.			Detroit at Milwaukee.		
St. L. 1.			Cleveland at Boston.		



